SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1846.

NEW YORK ELECTION. THE REVOLUTION CONFIRMED.

By the subjoined despatch, received on Thursday ght by Telegraph from a friend in New York, we have the gratifying fact confirmed of the entire revo-lution of the State and the complete triumph of the Whig party. It will be remembered that the Delegation from this State in the present Congress onsists of nine Whigs, four Natives, and twentyambly of the State the Whigs had but forty-nine numbers out of one hundred and twenty-eight.

"CITY OF NEW YORK,
"Thursday Night—8 o'clock.
"John Young is elected by about ten thousan majority. We have the result in all but three counties, which will give something for Young. · Our Lieutenant Governor is pretty nearly beaten. "The Members of Congress elected stand twen-

"Mr. HUNGERFORD is beaten in the Jefferson dis cellent delegation, personally as well as politically. "We have elected five of the eight State Senaters pretty certain, and hope for the sixth. The Senate will still be nominally Loco, however, (18 holding over, of whom 12 are Locos.) The Assembly stands seventy Whigs, ten Anti-Renters, and forty-eight Locos very nearly; but among the · latter are some eight or ten Old Hunkers, who, as well as the Anti-Renters, will be inclined to · look with favor on the new State Administration. " Black suffrage is voted down by a great ma-· jority. (What will Mrs. Grundy of the Union

MAJORITIES FOR GOVERNOR. Our correspondent enables us to present the fol-

lowing table of the reported majorities on the vote for Governor, embracing nearly all the counties

Whig majorities.	Democratic majorities.
Albany	Clinton
Alleghany 500	Chemung
Cayuga 529	Herkimer
Columbia 890	Jefferson
Chatauque 1952	Kings
Chenango 250	New York
Delaware 1500	Orange
Dutchess 300	Oswego
Erie	Otsego
Essex 600	Putnam
Fulton and Hamilton 125	Queens
Livingston 1450	Richmond
Madison 200	Rockland
Monroe 1300	St. Lawrence2
Montgomery 500	Tioga
Niagara 350	Warren
Oneida	
Onondage 200	
Ontario, part 759	新疆的大学
Orleans 211	建有有限的 1000000000000000000000000000000000000
Rensselaer 2000	建筑是是一个是是是是一个工作 。
Schenectady 200	
Sullivan 220	
Tompkins 100	
Ulster 100	
Washington 1800	
Wayne 150	
Westchester 100	
Wyeming	
[Illegible]1200	

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED. We have made up from other accounts, not so late as the preceding letter, the subjoined list of the

names of a part of the Congressional delegation ; 2. Henry C. Murphy, do succeeds Native. 3. Henry Nicholl, 4. Wm. B. Maclay, do re-elected. 5. Fred. A. Tallmadge, Whig, succeeds Native 6. David S. Jackson, Loco, 7. William Nelson, Whig gain

8. Cornelius Warren, Whig gain 9. D. B. St. John, Whig gain. 12. Gideon O. Reynolds, Whig. 13. John I. Slingerland, Whig gain.

 John I. Singerland, Whig gain.
 Orlando D. Kellogg, Whig.
 Hugh White, Whig, re-elected.
 George Petric, Whig gain. 19. Joseph Mullin, Whig gain

20. Timothy Jenkins, Loco. 21. Ebenezer Blakeley, Whig gain. 23. William Duer, Whig gain. 24. Daniel Gott, Whig gain.

27. John M. Holley, Whig gain. 28. Elias B. Holmes, Whig, re-elected 29. Robert L. Rose, Whig-31. Dudley Marvin, Whig.

32. Nathan K. Hall, Whig. 33. Harvey Putnam, Whig. 34. Washington Hunt, Whig, re elected.

* The Journal of Commerce says Ed. Suffern, Democ elected in the 7th district. The Tribune claims Nelson

THE TRIUMPH IN NEW JERSEY.

The mail of Thursday last brought us a number returns from New Jersey, establishing the fact that (except one, which is decidedly Democratic, and from which we have no returns) the Whigs have carried every Congressional district in the State by large majorities. The delegation in the next Congress will be as follows:

1st district. James G. Hampton, Whig.
2d do. William A. Newell, Whig.
3d do. Joseph E. Edsall, Locop probably.
4th do. John Van Dyke, Whig.
5th do. Dudley S. Gregory, Whig.

Here is a specimen of the returns, being all have come to hand:

Whig majorities.	Democratic majorities.
Cape May	
Cumberland	
Salem	
Gloucester	原设设计划
Camden 390	
Burlington 900	Manager Committee of the Committee of th
Mercer	STATE OF THE STATE
Middlesex434	《西西斯·西西斯·西西斯
Somerset	
Morrie 404	
Essex	
Hudson	WALKER SET OF THE PARTY OF THE

The remains of the lamented Colonel TRUMAN CROS reached Washington last night in the Baltimore cars, and were conveyed to his late residence and the residence of his bereaved family in Franklin Row. They were accompanied on the long journey from the Rio Grande by his eldest son, and in Baltimore were escorted to the Railroad depot by several volunteer companies. At the Washington depot the re-mains were received by the Mayor of the city and several members of the City Councils, by a large number of citizens, by the Washington Light Infantry, and by a detachment of the Auxiliary Guard, under Capt. Goddard. The military company, with solemn music, escorted the body to the late re-sidence of the deceased. THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

We presume that our PRESIDENT and his Cabinet are by this time convinced that they have for--the confidence, that is, of their own party; that of the other they never possessed. If, after the elections in PENNSYLVANIA, DHIO, MAINE, and NEW HAMPSHIRE, any doubt of this solemn fact still lingered in their minds, the ice of condemnation which has reached them from NEW YORK must have dispelled it with a speed s prompt as that of the electric agent which transtted to them the fatal news. This was the inevitable result of a rash and ruinous policy, which thou-sands saw, but which those most deeply interested would not see. They were told that if they madly persisted in breaking down the wise protective system given to the country by the Whig party, and under which industry had flourished and all interests had so greatly prospered; if they madly persisted in deranging the business of the nation by reviving the odious and broken down Subtreasury, their own party must abandon them. Those who could pretend to any unprejudiced knowledge of public sentiment foresaw and foretold this; but they were unheeded. Somewhat observant of public affairs and of the public feeling, we ourselves ventured ty-three Whigs to eight Locos and two Old to predict the political consequences of the deplora-Hunkers, who, being protective tariff men and elected by Whigs, are with us for all protective since proved so disastrous. On the 4th of May since proved so disastrous. On the 4th of May last we ventured the following opinion-not for any purpose of effect, but from a firm conviction of its trict by Joseph Mullin, Whig. We have an extruth: "Were we capable of being governed by party considerations merely, without reference to the general interest of this great Commonwealth, we should desire no more effective arms against the now dominant party than the party itself would furnish us by the twin measures of the prostration of the Tariff and the establishment of the Subtreasury system." What was then prediction is now history; but the

prediction was scorned and scouted by the sycohants who surrounded the Executive, and who, like all their tribe, were more intent on flattering than on saving their master. The measures must be right because the Whigs opposed them; they were Democratic measures; they were prescribed by the canons of the Baltimore Convention, and must be infallible. So they rushed on, and are now reaping their reward.

DEMOCRATIC " PROGRESS."-The New York Globe of Saturday last says : "The great ratification meeting at Tammany Hall adopted a resolution in favor of giving to every landless man, having no means of paying for land, sufficient land to make a good sized farm," and, of course, as a very fair corollary to so liberal a proposition, that, on squan dering his farm thus acquired and becoming again "landless," he shall have another. The Globe goes on to felicitate all the "landless" of its party in this wise: "The 'National Reformers,' as they are styled, have succeeded, as we expected they would to engraft one of their principles, and an important one, upon the Tammany Democracy. It will now succeed. Many years will not elapse before every man who wants land to till for the support of himself and family can go and take possession of as much as he can till, free of price."

This would all be very well if all those who ar not "landless" would consent; but whenever the "landless" portion of society become the strongest the other must succumb and let all who are "out at elbows with fortune" help themselves. Such are wild but we fear "progressive" notions of Tammany Democracy.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

nal volunteer force. He will take them chiefly from the South, as the Southern troops will be best adapted to the This accords with the statement made some ago by General Pierce M. Butler, of South Carolina, viz that if the war continued a large force would be drawn from the South. A letter of the 7th October, the latest date from Monterey, mentions a rumor, which is doubtless well-founded that Major General Wm. O. Butler will succeed Major Gen Patterson in the command of the Rio Grande posts, and tha the latter is to have the command of some new expedition.

"Congress must do two things at the coming session—the first is to provide more amply for the widows and orphans of the officers and men killed or disabled in the service; and provide, by law, for the promotion of non-commissioned offi-cers and privates who have distinguished themselves."

A BAD LOT !- A correspondent of the New York Evening Post (the leading Locofoco paper of the city) thus speaks of the ticket which that party has just elected to the Legislature. The writer, a Locofoco also, is giving reasons why he shall oppose a portion of the ticket, and says:

"I never scratched a ticket, sir, in my life; the more shame for me, perhaps. But I mean to make such a beginshame for me, perhaps. But I mean to make such a beginning on this Assembly ticket as will atone for my past errors. Generally, I have persuaded myself, even when I knew nothing personally of the candidates regularly nominated, that the presumption was in their favor. In the present case there is no room for such a belief. Out of the whole sixteen candidates there are scarcely six who are not either so incompetent that they cannot write five lines of English correctly, or so bad in character that I would not trust them to collect for me a debt of twenty-five dollars. This is what I know."

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. We are gratified to learn that the Superintenden

f the Canal, upon an examination of the work as high up as Dam No. 4, (about thirty miles above Harper's Ferry,) has found that the damage it sustained by the late heavy freshet is not so great as has been represented. The necessary repairs to allow of the resumption of trade can be made, it is supposed, by the 15th of the present month. PRON OUR CITY REPORTER.

BREACH IN THE POTOMAC BRIDGE. - We are sorry to lear that the late great freshet in the Potomac river has caused breach in the Long Bridge, near the draw on the south side of the river. We visited the bridge yesterday afternoon, and found that a breach, consisting of two spans, about one hundred and fifty feet in length, had been made in the bridge, which renders it impassable to all sorts of carriages, horsemen. &c. It is apprehended that this breach in the Long Bridge will be a serious inconvenience and loss to most of our citizens, inasmuch as the marketing and supplies of fuel, fodder, and country produce that we have been in the habit of receiing from adjacent counties of Virginia and Alexandria will be

fences, rails, and plank, has lodged on the west side of Long Bridge, against the piers and on the flats. We saw at least one hundred persons engaged in getting out this drift wood, loading carts with it, or securing it for their own pri-

stopped, at least for some weeks or months, until the breach

THE SANDY AND BEAVER CANAL .- The Pittsburg Gazette of Thursday week says that on that day this work was to be opened, and boats pass through from New Lisbon to the Ohio river. It congratulates the friends of the improvement that, after so long and severe a struggle, it has at length been so far completed. The balance of the canal is fast progressing towards completion, and by next Spring the entire line will be opened through to the Ohio Canal. THE BATTLE AND THE ARMISTICE.

We find in the government paper the annexed tter from an officer of the army at Monterey. We re glad to see that the letter receives the semi-official endorsement of the government paper, because the writer not only defends Gen. TAYLOR's conduct in regard to the terms granted to the Mexican commander, but states circumstances to show the importance of the armistice to Gen. TAYLOR himself. as well as reasons why its premature termination by the order of the Government is unfortunate for MONTEREY, (MEXICO,) SEPTEMBER 28, 1846.

into the town these houses were carried only by small assaults. Worth's division took the heights, crowned with batteries, in the rear. He carried them, one after another, in a most gallant manner, and with little loss. A demonstration, made by the other divisions on the opposite end of the town, intended at first only as a diversion in his favor, soon became a most general engagement there. The horns of the bull were there, and we got terribly gored. There was the main loss, with the least gain. General Taylor was there with all his staff. We went into the range of the fire at about half past eight A. M. and went out of it about 4 P. M. This was a long time to be peppered. The two following days were partly passed in street fighting, in which the light artillery (singular as it may seein) bore a conspicuous part. Indeed, Ridgely and Bragg were conspicuous the first day. So, it is said, was Duncan, who was with Worth. The morning of the fourth day Gen. Ampudia held out the flag. That day was a day of rest, for in the evening the articles of capitulation were signed. I was present at the council which arranged the basis for them. Ampudia spoke with dignity and some eloquence. His countenance, however, looked somewhat besotted.

As many soldiers have marched out as we can march in Under other circumstances, the leniency of the articles might be questioned. Gen. Taylor's answer in the morning had been that arms should be laid down and the parole imposed. He was afterwards induced to concede, as it was possible, perhaps probable, that at that very moment peace existed between the two nations.

Had he insisted on his first terms, the contest would undoubtedly have been renewed, at least for some hours, which would have been marked by a most exasterated contest, and

Had he insisted on his first terms, the contest would undoubtedly have been renewed, at least for some hours, which would have been marked by a most exasperated contest, and the effusion of much blood. We would have gained all but the citadel, with what further loss we know not. Under all the circumstances, I approved the course taken. I heard no one find fault with it while the chances of more hard fighting were open. When they were closed, some voices said they were still for war.

The suspension of operations will little more than give us time to prepare for ulterior operations, if they become necessary. Our provisions are now about out. We could not move onward, even if no obstacle was in the way. General Taylor wishes some four pr five hundred thousand rations put in deposite here before he aims at Saltillo. They must come up from Camargo. It will take the major part of the four weeks to provide this store, muster all the means of transportation that we can. So you see my work is only begun. I am ready for the task. My strength and willinguess are undiminished.

The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 23d ultimo contains the following letter from Colonel JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, to his brother, which also speaks of the motives which led to the armistice

"Monteney, September 25, 1846.
"My Dean Brothen: The town is ours after a sever "Mr Dean Brother: The town is ours after a severe conflict. The Mississippians were brought into action on the 21st, and performed some brilliant service. On the 22d preparations were made, and we held an advance post. On the morning of the 23d we (the Mississippians) opened the action early, and continued firing and advancing into the town until near sunset, when we were ordered to withdraw. On the 24th, propositions having been received to capitulate, Gen. Worth, and Gen. Henderson, of Texas, and myself, were appointed commissioners to arrange the terms of capitulation. We agreed, and the papers have been exchanged. It was reported to us by the Mexican General that Mexico had received commissioners from the United States. They were whipped, and we could afford to be generous. We hope soon to return, as the war is probably over."

THE DINNER TO MR. WEBSTER .- Mr. WEBSTER has, as we are informed, fixed an early day in December for the dinner tendered to him by the citizens of Philadelphia. This merited tribute to one of the greatest men and most ardent patriots of our Mr. WEBSTER will review at length the course and policy of the Administration. A speech on such a subject from such a man cannot fail to be great in itself and in its influences. By that period the most important elections in the North will have been decided, and, while the results will enlarge the scope for remark as to our future duties, the effort of Mr. Webster will be exempt from the charge so often made of a design to influence local elections.

The Whig State Convention of Connecticut ha nominated Judge Bissell as the candidate for Governor at the ensuing election, and C. J. McCurdy. Esq. as their candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

THE TARIFF OF '46 .- The Union says "the new tariff gains friends every day." Does the of-ficial editor consider the result of the election in Pennsylvania an evidence of it !- Alex. Gazette.

INDIANA.-The subscriptions of the bondholders to the new contract with the State of Indiana, are going forward with a degree of spirit which gives promise that the arrangement so desirable for all par-ties will be completed.—Journal of Commerce.

The Washington Union of Wednesday evening

The moment "new troops" are wanting, in addition to the regulars and the volunteers now in service, we presume they will be called for. When, it does not become us to say; still less to what point any of our troops may be sent—whether to Saltillo, or to Tampico, or to Vera Cruz, and the castle of San Juan de Ulua, as other essayists have urged, or to any other point of the compass. We avoid touching upon these points. It is not within our province. The impartial press will excuse us for saying that, even if any friend of the Administration were to be acquainted with the plan of the camministration were to be acquainted with the plan of the cam-paign, or even to suspect it, it would scarcely be his duty to go to the house-tops and proclaim it in the ear of our enemies." yo to the house-tops and proclaim it in the ear of our enemies." rels of conquest are steeped in the blood of kinsmen and Notwithstanding the strict reserve which the friends.—Richmond Republican. Union here professes, it did intimate some time ago, with distinctness enough, that an expedition was contemplated against Tampico, and that the

moment when he is directed to advance into the indulge in idle speculation that the newspapers in various parts of the country dwell upon this subject. Great fears are felt that the gallant army in Mexico, which has covered itself with glory, may, by some blunder of the Administration, be left in jeopardy. We say that such fears are felt—and sensitively

too. The country looks with anxiety towards Gen. TAYLOR, watching every step; and while it has great confidence in him and in his brave soldiers, it has not a great deal of confidence in the compe-tency of the Administration. This, we believe, is the chief secret of the extreme solicitude which possesses the public mind in reference to affairs in Mexico, and concerning the manifestations of which in the public prints the official paper gives indirect lectures on propriety .- Baltimore American.

Major Moses V. Grant, of Kentucky, Commission

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

The following interesting extract from the log book of the ship Gaston, Captain Anthony, which arrived at New York on Thursday, appears in the commercial Advertiser :

"The Gaston sailed from Gibraltar on the 10th "The Gaston sailed from Gibraltar on the 10th of October. Heavy firing of cannon was heard, which, as the fog cleared away, was ascertained to be from the town of Algesiras, in honor of the royal marriages, which took place on that day at Madrid. There was great excitement among the English residents at Gibraltar, and much bad feeling was expressed against the French.

"It was expected that a declaration of war would follow as soon as the marriage took place. The

follow as soon as the marriage took place. The British squadron, which sailed on the 6th, was bound to Cadiz, to take on board the British Minister, who had left Madrid.

"It was currently reported that the French fleet was expected daily off Gibraltar."

The news by the last European steamer inform ed us that the 10th of October was the day fixed upon for the marriage of the Duke of MONTPENSIER, son of Louis Philippe, to Princess Louisa, of Spain; but we hope there is no substantial foundation for the surmise that the consummation of the nuptials will lead to hostilities between France and England.

FROM THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

The Cherokee Advocate of October 8th has a brief record of proceedings in the National Council, which, however, are of little importance. In the absence of John Ross, the principal, and Maj. Lowrey, the assistant principal chief, William S. Coodey, President of the National Committee, sat in the council as acting principal chief. He made

"It is gratifying to state that general sati prevail among the people in reference to the terms of the reaty, and quiet and good feeling encourage the hope that the Cherokees will again become a happy and prosperous na-tion, united in a common effort to improve their social and

ranquil, and the people as feeling more secure in

POPULAR VOTE IN GEORGIA. The returns of the late election in Georgia (which re very nearly completed) show the following re-

st I	histrict.	Whig majorities. King1,027
4	do	Jones 170
th	do	Stephens
th	do	Toombs
	Sec.	
200		Loco majorities.
d	do	Iverson 39
th	do	Haralson 15
th	do	Cobb 97
	NOTE OF	

8th were	
Nett Whig majority.	493 2,555
Whig gain	2,062
It appears from this that the Whig gain seven contested districts is 2,062.	in the

ALABAMA .- The hopes which were entertained o Mr. Beman's (Whig) success over Mr. Cotterell, in the Third Congressional District of Alabama, have proved unfounded. The following returns, which comprise all the counties, though not official,

are probably correct:	Service Property Street at
Beman, (Whig.)	Cotterell, (Loco.)
Shelby 124 m	. Coosa
Antauga 67	Bibb 41
Perry 52	Jefferson200
Dallas	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Lowndes 17	428
Mary State of the	398
398	-
经验证,并然为时间的时间,不知道是 。	Cotterell's majority 30

ty was it that Santa Anna, and twenty other Spanish officers of distinguished abilities and experience passed the blockade of Vera Cruz to take command of the Mexican armies against the United States ?

TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS-THE KILLED AND

The Nashville Whig of the 24th ultimo publishes a lette from Col. Wn. B. CAMPBELL, giving an account of the bat-tle of Monterey, and containing a list of the killed, wounded, and missing in his regiment. The list occupies near a colum of the Nashville Whig. It is the most melancholy column we ever saw in a newspaper. Similar records must appear in the journals of other States. What tears will fall, what hearts will break, over the gloomy developments of the results of war-of these victims, who lie crushed beneath the chariot of victory, their eyes blind to the incense with which the world's applause tempers the red glare of the battle-field; their pulseless hearts no longer sensible to the patriot's pride, the hero's impulses, and the soldier's duty!

The letter of Col. Campbell, announcing the details of the

battle, while it breathes a natural spirit of exultation over the remarkable success of the American arms, seems to us pervaded by a tone of subdued sadness such as these deplorable results might well call forth. It is like the blended strains of chant of triumph and a dirge of wo. There is no unseemly boasting, but it is the language of one who feels that the

SNAGGED BOATS-THE VETO.-Boats down from St. Louis last night report the following boats snagged : The With such a disclosure as this, and with the further knowledge that Gen. Taylor has peremptory orders to terminate the armistice, with the view, as we are told, of a vigorous prosecution of the mobile of the mobi Inda was at Memphis, snagged, her lower and upper guards the public anxiety becomes naturally excited at the away. The North Alabama, at Lake Providence, snagged, apprehension that Taylor's support is to be with-drawn from his base line of operations at the very house carried away. The Wheel of Fortune, at Columbu enemy's country. It is not from a disposition to snagged, with three feet water in her hold, probably a total loss .- New Orleans Tropic of 27th.

Locoroco Pipe-Laving .- Alderman Benson, of the Third Locoraco Pipe-Layina.—Alderman Benson, of the Third Ward, and Justice Merritt, accompanied by a police officer, at 3 o clock on Tuesday morning arrested, at No. 7 Howard street, thirteen convicts from Blackwell's Island, who, according to their own confession, had been brought over to the city with instructions to vote in as many districts as possible during the day. They were accompanied by Francis McLaughlin, one of the keepers of the penitentiary, who was also arrested.—New York Tribune. CRITICAL POSITION OF SIXTY BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Convicrs.—During Monday night, as a party of criminals released on parole of honor, to go to vote in the several election districts of this city, were crossing the river on a raft, the tide and wind bearing too heavy upon them, the raft drifted almost upon a reef of rocks in Hurl Gate. The poor criminals, seeing their danger, began to cry for help, alarming the whole vicinity around by their cries; and had not Mr. Dun-Major Moses V. Grant, of Kentucky, Commissary in the United States army, died at Port Lavacca on the 5th of October.

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States army, died at Port Lavacca on the 5th of October.

DESCRIPTION OF MONTEREY.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CINCINNATI ADVERTISES. MONTEREY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1846. The army is now quietly quartered in and about the grounds so recently strewn with the dead and dying. The blood-stained pavements at this moment mark the spot of desperate conflict. While on the march from camp upon the first day's battle, I heard Gen. Butler remark to Col. Johnson, of Texas, then acting as his aid, "that the post of danger was the post of honor." That is no doubt true, and, if so, then the wreath of honor should not be withheld from the graves of the dead

and the brows of the living of those who participated in storming of Monterey. After a careful exaground occupied by the enemy at the point of attack, their means of defence, and the number of troops, one is astonish-ed, not that so many were killed, but that any should be left to tell the story of the action.

Strange and lamentable that the homage of mankind should pe profoundly bestowed on those only who conduct successfully the carnage of the battlefield! A homage purchased by the living, at the expense of the blood of These things, however, have been, are, and will be so.

The town is situated at the mountain pass which separate plain extending to the Gulf of Mexico from the mountain region, which continues until you have ascended the table land upon which the capital is situated. These mountain arise with great abruptness from the plain, unlike the Allegha-nies, which are approached only through a country rough and broken, long before you are at their base. Their aspect is in the council as acting principal chief. He made a brief communication to that body covering an official copy of the treaty negotiated at Washington, of which he says: but as you look west from the beights immediately beyond it, the head grows dizzy, and one unaccustomed to high places as I am shrinks involuntarily back from the precipice, and instinctively seeks a surer footing and a firmer grasp upon the thorny chaparral surrounding him. This castle, you know, was taken by Gen. Worth. How it was done I cannot comprehend, although the modus operandi has been explained t me half a dozen times by those who participated in the battle One would think it an effectual resistance, properly most sured against one body as well as another, totally regardles of numbers or courage. In fact, no one doubts that the troops who have taken the town could defend it against a myriad of men. Gen. Taylor, in conversation with me, said he had no a train of one hundred and eighteen wagons, loaded with subsitation in pronouncing it the strongest position on the continent, except Quebec. By the by, a word about the capitulation. The bearer of the flag of truce proposed a surrender of the town, allowing them to remove all the public property: Gen. Taylor asked an unconditional surrender of every thing: quite a difference. They had from 8 to 12 o'clock to answer. At 12 they sent for Gen. Taylor. After exhausting his patience with diplomacy, and Ampudia had declared he was no

> minutes you shall hear from my batteries." He took his hat to leave the room; Ampudia called him back and submitted. This was told me in person by Gen. Taylor, and is strictly Much has been deservedly said of Gen. Taylor's personal at home, but it is no peculiarity of his. He is surrounded by men equally so-by young men, who, in sub tions, are capable of any thing and every thing brave and great; and, although obscured from the eye of the country, are in fact its pride and ornament. I will take occasion hereafter of naming some of those whom we regard as dandies of dergo in the service; how their esprit du corps prompts them to duty, their devotion to their profession, &c. Certainly the testimony of volunteers will hereafter disabuse the public mind

Extracts from the Diary of an Officer of the Uni-ted States Army at Monterey.

in its appreciation of the young officers of the army

"Setember 21.—A day to be noted henceforth in history. The night of the 20th being dark and rainy, and consequently favorable for operations, our battery of 24-pound howitzers and the mortar were established in a hollow opposite the main work, and at about thirteen hundred yards off, with orders to open on the old Cathedral, which is strongly fortified, so soon as we should hear the fire from Gen. Worth's The Legislature of Rhode Island on Thursday last elected John H. Clarke a Senator in Congress for six years, from the 4th of March next, when Mr. Simmons's term will expire.

We wish that the Editor of the Washington Union, as the official expounder of matters and things in high quarters, would take upon himself the trouble to answer one question which has been put to him frequently, but thus far in vain. By whose authority was it that Santa Anna, and twenty other Spanish The enemy had a flank fire of artillery from their main work on the troops as they advanced, and a direct fire from the town and batteries. The extreme right battery of four guns was carried with the bayonet, the enemy descring their guns with the utmost precipitation. The first division, composed of the 1st Infantry, Baltimore Battalion, 3d and 4th Infantry, charged past this battery, and, passing another battery and several breastworks still in the hands of the enemy, charged into the heart of the town, followed by Bragg's battery. This was a fatal mistake. Without any definite object in view, they found themselves in a network of fortifications, exposed to a murderous fire of grape and muskery from the hedges and houses on their right and left, front and rear, along the narrow streets in which they were penned up. The consequence was that they were terribly cut up. The 3d and 4th Infantry will hardly muster a company strong. The Baltialong the narrow streets in which they were penned up. The consequence was that they were terribly cut up. The 3d and 4th Infantry will hardly muster a company strong. The Baltimore Battalion lost Col. Watson, and was, like the rest of the command for the time, scattered. Bragg's battery, unable to manœuvre, or even turn in the narrow streets, suffered severely in men and houses. The remnant of this devoted hand was recalled, and rallied in the ravine in which our battery was situated. At this time our guns (24-pound howitzers) were ordered to advance and support Ridgely's guns that were playing on the second battery, exposed to a galling fire of musketry and shells. One was put into the road and opened with shells, spherical case and canister, at about two hundred yards. I served and pointed this gun for upwards of half an hour, and during that time was the mark for their fire. I had one ball through the collar of my coat, and one through the skirt. My horse was shot through the shoulder, and finally mortally wounded through the head under me. How I escaped is incomprehensible. I thank God for his mercy. We occupied the position and kept up an incessant fire until late in the afternoon, when the troops were all withdrawn, except the 1st and the remnant of the 3d and 4th infantry, who occupied the battery taken from the enemy, and strengthened cupied the battery taken from the enemy, and strengther it, working all night."

THE NEW ENGLAND EARTHQUAKE.

Our readers will all remember, or rather the fact will be rought to their minds, that on the morning of the 25th August an earthquake was very sensibly felt in various parts of New England. Such unusual phenomena in our cour caused considerable comment and much distrust of their ac existence. Other persons, however, stated that in course of time we should hear of volcanic action in South America. It would seem, however, from recent accounts, that the matter must be referred to a convulsion of Mount Hecla, in Iceland. A letter dated at Copenhagen, September 21st, which has been published among other items of European intelligence,

memory of man has there been a more disagreeable summe than the present. The bad weather prevented the Danish German, French, Belgian, and English savans from pursuing their researches into the state of Mount Hecla; but they had decided on passing the winter in Iceland, in order to profit by the cold and dry weather to carry on their investigation. by the cold and dry weather to carry on their investigation. Towards noon on the 22d uit, there was a sudden and violent cruption of Mount Hecla, the commencement of which was accompanied by several shocks of earthquake, extending to a radius of about three miles, (seven French leagues.) The cruption lasted about forty minutes; the flames rose to an immense height, and all the country round the volcano was covered with a thick layer of ashes."

There can be little doubt but that the earthquake on the norning of the 25th August, felt in Massachusetts, proceeded from the eruption of Hecla at noon on the 22d. tance, we presume, is about twenty-five geographical degrees. so that the vibration or pulsation travelled at the rate of twenty-four miles per hour .- North American.

FROM BALTIMORE AND THE NORTH.

BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 6-5 P. M. The latest accounts, per Telegraph, from New York, to 4 o'clock this afternoon, furnish no additional returns of the election beyond what you have already published.

The mortal remains of the late Col. Cross are

about being removed at this time from the vessel i which they were brought from the South to the cars, en route for Washington. Several of our military companies are out to form an escort, and pay an appropriate tribute of respect-

The scene is solemn and imposing.

We have had since morning a cold, rainy, disagreea day, unfavorable to out-door business. Holders of Howard treet and City Mills flour now refuse to take \$5 50. They Rye flour \$4 25; corn meal \$3 75. The inspections of flou for the week past are 18,868 barrels and 1,011 half do., besides 13 barrels rye flour, and 35 hogheads and 1,356 barrels

There is a fair supply of grain. Sales of good to prime red wheat at 105 a 112 cents; white wheat, suitable for family flour, 125 a 130; old white corn 70; yellow do. 66; new white do. 55, and yellow 58; oats 30; rye 68; clover seed \$4 50 for prime ; timothy do. \$2 50 ; flax seed \$1 22 per

The provision and grocery markets are dull. Beef cattle \$2 20 per 100 pounds, average gross. Hogs \$4 25; lard cents. Timothy hay has advanced to \$13 per ton. Small sales of washed common wool at 21 a 23 cents. Whiskey dull at 23 a 24 cents per gallon.

FROM GEN. WOOL'S COMMAND.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BOSTON COURIER.

ARMY OF CHIMUARUA, SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAB, OCT. 2, 1846. I avail myself of a short respite from my arduous duties and operations of this division of the invading army. I arrived here on the 20th September from La Baca, after a somewhat fatiguing journey. On the 26th ultimo the advance of this army left for Presidio Rio Grande, consisting of the following troops, viz : company B, 4th light artillery, under oston : two companies 2d dragoons, under Brevet Major Beall; three companies 6th infantry, and one company Kentucky volunteers, under Major Bonneville, United States army ; six companies Arkansas cavalry, under Colonel Yell; four companies of Illinois volunteers, under Captains lumber, for making a flying bridge across the Rio Grande the train under charge of Capt. O. Cross, assistant quarter master United States army. The entire force under com-

to fourteen hundred effective men. On the morning of the 29th ultimo, Gen. Wool. portion of his staff, and escorted by two companies of the first way straitened to submission, Gen. Taylor said: "Sir, I hold your town, yourself, and your army in the hollow of my hand, and you know it; the conference is closed. In thirty ragoons, left here to overtake the advance.

mand of Colonel Wm. S. Harney, 2d dragoons, amounting

Colonel Churchill, Inspector General, is left in the rear division, to follow with the remainder of the forces as soon as a sufficient number of wagons (now en route for this place) shall arrive from La Baca. Major Thomas, chief of place) shall arrive from La Baca. Major Thomas, chief of the quartermaster's department, also remains for the purpose of hastening the forwarding of supplies, &c., and will leave here in about five days, with Col. Churchill and the remainder of the torces, to join Gen. Wool at the Presidio, when the entire forces under his command will march upon Chihuahua. Eight companies of the first regiment volunteers (Illinois) took up their line of march this morning for the Presidio, under command of Col. J. J. Hardin, with a train of twenty-four wagons and two pieces of cannon.

The wagons, with supplies and stores, are rapidly arriving one train of fifteen wagons came in on the 30th ultimo, and oue to-day of twenty-one wagons.

oue to-day of twenty-one wagons.

It is almost impossible to imagine the difficulties encountered by the quartermaster's department towards fitting out and preparing the "trains" for transporting supplies. In the first place the mules have to be broken to work in harness. There is a scarcity of teamsters, and inefficient wagon-masters are sent from New Orleans, where they are picked up and sen

sent from New Orleans, where they are picked up and sent out upon their representing that they are first-rate teamsters—the greater part of whom scarcely know how to harness a mule, not to speak of driving a five-mule team.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Major Thomas for his untiring exertions and unceasing vigilance in organizing the department, and protecting the interests of the service from the depredations of those who are constantly devising means to the Government. the depredations of those who are constantly devising means to cheat the Government. It was really amusing to see men coming into La Baca with old wagons and broken down oxen to sell to the Government, for which the most exorbitant prices were asked. Six hundred dollars has been asked for a wagon be a great price. Individuals have an idea that the Government must purchase of them at any price, and that Govern ment officers are bound to believe what they say, without e amination. However, they found in Major Thomas an of amination. However, they found in Major Thomas an offi-cer possessing too much practical knowledge to be taken in by them. *Consequently, he is abused in the newspapers in the most outrageous manner, and why? For the simple reason that they cannot deceive him and rob the Government.

ERIE RAILROAD. - Another section of this road, the o from Middletown to Otisville, nine miles, was opened for travel during the present week. The present terminus is near the deep-cut at the Shawangunk mountains. Another section of eleven miles, extending to the village of Port Jervis, on the Delaware river, will be ready for travel in the early part of next summer; and the Board of Directors have now under consideration proposals for the grading, &c. of one hundred and thirty miles more of the road. Thus this great work goes on slowly but surely towards its completion, and the day is not far distant, we trust, when we shall have through it another channel for the reception here of the treasures of the great West .- N. Y. Com. Adver.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 4, 1846.

There is, from some cause or other, a prevalent opinion here that we shall have peace with Mexico by the 1st of Febuary, and that there is no necessity for any more expenditure of blood and treasure.

will not demand California, nor even the boundary of the Sierra Madre, but be content to take the Rio Grande for a boundary and release Mexico from the obligations of her treaties, and assume to pay the indemnities due to our citizens.

The rickety old bridge that connected this city with Alexandria has been, for the third time, swept off by the freshet which the late rains produced. The old Potomac has a very strong and justifiable spite against this bridge. The dweller on its banks will never cease to condemn the mean policy which projected it, and defeated the magnificent stone bridge that General Jackson had intended to construct under a law giving him the authority.

CUMBERLAND, (MD.) NOVEMBER 3. CUMBERLAND, (MD.) NOVEMBER 3.

TREMENDOUS HIGH WATER.—We were visited with a rain on Fidday night last, which lasted, with but little intermission, until Monday afternoon, causing a rise in the waters of the neighborhood rarely equalled. Wills's creek rose to perhaps within a foot of being as high as the last freshet; and when at its highest, the Potomac commenced to rise, and continued rising until evening, by which time a great portion of the lower section of the town was under water. We are informed by one of our oldest citizens that the Potomac river roses attained the same beight within his recollection. The never attained the same height within his recollection. The back water from the river came into the street at the Wills's creek bridge, and extended to the public square, partially undermining Black's Exchange Hotel, and causing much damage to the house, filling all the cellars, and ran down Mechanic street. The back water from below extended up Mechanic street as far as the Virginia Hotel.

chanic street as far as the Virginia Hotel.

Immense loss must ensue to many of our citizens, the amount of which as yet we have no means of ascertaining. And not only will it be injurious to our town, but the farmers adjacent to the river have doubtless suffered greatly, as shocks of corn in great quantities were seen floating down the stream. We also learn that much damage has again been done the Maryland Mining Company's Railroad above the Naryana Civilian.

THE STORM AND ITS EFFECTS .- The train of cars with the Western mail, due at six o'clock on Tuesday evening, did not reach this city until 5 o'clock Wednesday morning, having been detained by a flood in the Potomac, which deluged the road. In the neighborhood of Catoctin the water was so deep that it entered the cars, and even put the fire out in the locomotive. The passengers, however, arrived safe, after a most tedious and disagreeable trip.

We learn that in the vicinity of the Point of Rocks the canal was entirely overflowed, and it is fewer here.

canal was entirely overflowed, and it is feared has suffered considerable damage, though this could not of course be as-